

than the general terrain, such as an accumulation of limestone rocks or fallen logs. This habit tended to make them somewhat local in distribution. They usually occurred in groups or aggregations and were seldom found far from another individual of their kind.

Mating individuals were observed, in one case on July 5, 1938, but no obviously young or immature specimens were found.

Many snails were noted with rough and irregular parts to their shells due to regeneration of broken shells, indicating that injury must be quite frequent. They were attracted to mouse traps set for small mammals and would spring them frequently enough to be a nuisance. The traps were baited with a mixture of 1 part bacon, 1 part raisins, 2 parts oily peanut butter, with enough rolled oats to make the mixture of putty-like consistency.

The flora of the upper reaches of the peak, those inhabited by *Humboldtiana fortis*, contains a large number of endemics, and many species of the southern Rocky mountains. There is apparently little relationship with the flora of the mountains of southern Mexico.

NEW MOLLUSCA FROM FLORIDA

BY JEANNE S. SCHWENGEL

MARGINELLA JASPIDEA, n. sp. Pl. 3, fig. 12.

The shell is biconic, smooth, highly polished, spire straightly conic, with an obtusely rounded apex. It has five whorls, the outline of body whorl being concave toward the base. The aperture is nearly two-thirds the length of the shell, the lip heavily margined on the outside and irregularly denticulate within. The columella has four distinct folds, the first transverse, with the next three increasingly oblique downward. The color is jasper pink, with a slightly darker band below the suture. The juveniles are a light jasper red, with the protoconch a pure jasper red. Length 11 mm., width $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Length of aperture 7 mm., width of aperture $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Dredged off Palm Beach, 66 fms. Type 176454 A.N.S.P.

This lovely little marginella was dredged by Thomas L. McGinty.

CRASSISPIRA PIASMA, n. sp. Pl. 3, fig. 8.

This pure white shell is fusiform, spire thick and elongate, nuclear whorls smooth and rounded. It has nine whorls, those

of the spire moderately convex, the last with concave anal fasciole, and a definite shoulder where the strong, sharp axial ribs begin. These ribs are about one-half as wide as the spaces between them, are retractively curved, and the sixteen on the body whorl are constricted and drawn together near the base. Very fine, weak spiral threads cover the shell from apex to base, with faint incremental lines covering ribs and intercostal spaces. The aperture is over one-third the length of the shell, elongate oblong, with strong, smooth columellar callus, a short anterior channel, the anal sinus deeply cut, with the parietal callus forming a tubercle below the suture. The outer lip arches forward and has a slightly serrate edge. There is a heavy, rounded varix one-quarter of a turn behind the aperture on the body whorl.

Length 28 mm., breadth 11 mm.

Dredged by the author off Palm Beach, April 1939, in 12 fms. Type 176453 A.N.S.P.

FENIMOREA HALIDOREMA, n. sp. Pl. 3, fig. 6, 7.

This beautifully colored shell is fusiform, with an elongated spire, one and one-half nuclear whorls, which are smooth, convex and opaque white (worn). It has nine whorls, well marked suture, a faintly pinkish-white above the shoulder and at the base, lower half of whorls of the spire and the middle of last whorl marked with a wide cinnamon-rufous band, somewhat faded on the heavy, rounded axial ribs. The band on the body whorl is continuous over the ten axial ribs. In some specimens there is a fainter band of geranium pink fading into white, instead of all white from the dark band to the base. The aperture is about one-third the length of the shell, elongate-oval, the columella white, with strong, reflected callus, a short, shallow anterior canal, the posterior canal deeply incised, with the parietal callus forming a tubercle on the columellar side of the aperture. There is a stronger varix behind the outer lip.

Length 25½ mm., breadth 9½ mm. Type 176452 A.N.S.P.

This shell greatly resembles *Fenimorea junctae* Bartsch, but does not have the fine sculptural lineations of the latter, being smooth between the ribs. Also it seems to be slightly smaller, with fewer axial ribs. The author dredged this shell off Palm Beach in April, 1939, but had only dead specimens. It was named at that time, but not described until the better shell was dredged by T. L. McGinty in July, 1940, off Palm Beach, in 60 fms.



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